PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WELL! WELL! WELL! MONDAY'S WINDOW BARGAINS

300 dozen Crystal Star engraved Tum-blers, worth \$1.25 a dozen, for 48c a dozen. Only One Dozen to a Customer. We make this limit to shut out dealers Blue and White China Umbrella Stands, worth \$2.50, for \$1.25.

AND Satsuma Vases, 10 inches, worth \$1.25, for AND

Many other matchless Bargains. Greater than ever.

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

Fair weather.

PERFORMANCE AND

PROMISE.

AN UNCONQUERABLE COMBINATION-The only one that insures true results. It has carried us to the present greatness of our industrial pre-eminence. It is the safest, best and most economic system for the consumer to bank on, as it guarantees fair dealing, honest methods and the greatest returns for the least money expended.

Men's and Youths' Single and double-breasted \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25 OVERCOATS at

\$11.90.

SANDER & RECKER'S Kemoval

Which has been a GRAND SUCCESS the past week, will continue until everything is closed out. We will make this the BANNER WEEK of the sale. Call and see the Largest and Best Selected stock of Furniture in the Newest Patterns.

Our Prices Will Do the Rest All goods marked in plain figures. Everything must be sold.

# SANDER & RECKER

Oldest and Most Reliable Furniture House in the City.

103, 105 and 107 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

## Dresden Novelties

The CHOICEST assortment of DRESDEN NOVELTIES ever shown in this city have just been received. From this lot of goods we make up our order for fall importations. The line will be sold at first cost until Thursday morning, when a report must be made. This line includes Paperknives, Inkstands, Penholders and Pen Wipers, Trays and other dainty forms appropriate for Valentines and Easter Gifts. A call will be appreciated by

ulius C. Walk Son, successors to ingham 8

LEADING JEWELERS.

12 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

## VALENTINES.

COME AND SEE US.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 6 East Washington street, Indianapolis, 1nd.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE PIANOS

Easy: Monthly: Payments.

82 and 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS

- SLOAN'S -BEEF, WINE AND IRON

This admirable preparation so successfully used during the past ten years, has now become almost a necessity to that class of patients requiring a mild but efficient tonic, combining the virtues of Fresh Beef, a sound quality of Sherry Wine, and a Salt of Iron, which strengthens but does not constipate.

Its use in Convalescence, Wasting Diseases, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility and General Prostration, is too well known to be office further comment. require further comment. GEO, W. SLOAN, 22 West Washington St., Indianapolis.

> ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

French imitation water colors, figures of pretty girls in gay costumes, in oval white-and-gold frames, with garlands, make nice Valentines. We have them.

Make your own Valentines with Soule's Photographs.

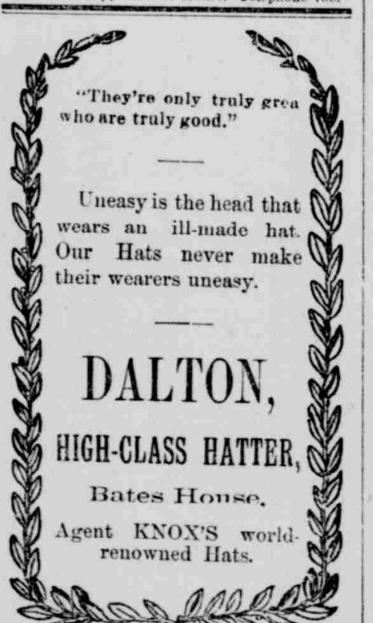
THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian St.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN. OLDS & GRIFFIN LAWYERS. Suites 1113-1114, THE TACOMA, corner Madison and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Indiana Office: Hammond, Ind.

The Weekly Jounal, \$1 Per Annum

M. M. Cummings's Flour Store

Is headquarters for the very best Bread and Pastry Flour, and all popular Cereals, whole Wheat and Glu-ton Flour, Rolled Oats and Wheat, etc., at 62 North Delaware st., opp. Market House. Telephone 703.



PARDRIDGE FLUSH AGAIN.

He Is Reported to Have Cleared \$2,000,-000 on the Decline of Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.-It is said on 'Change that Ed Pardridge has cleared over \$2,000,-000 in the last three months by selling the market "short." The bulk of his operations has been wheat. Pardridge appeared as a bear when wheat was in the seventies, and, it is stated, has been steadily increasing his bank account as the market declined to its present place near 60c. He is now said to have practically closed his trades.

Couple Killed by Robbers. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.-At Gades, twenty-five miles from here, last Thurs-day night, two unmasked white robbers shot and killed Henry Snodderly and wife and robbed their house. A grandson, Samuel Gwynne, and two granddaughters were frightened into submission. The robbers took two horses and made their escape.

DYNAMITE PLOTTERS

Two Girls Arrested for Scheming to Blow Up a County Jail.

They Wanted to Release a Notorious Criminal Who Was About to Be Removed to the Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 10.-Late this evening much excitement was caused by the news of an unsuccessful, though well-arranged, plot to blow up the jail of Logan county, located here, the conspiracy having for its purpose the liberation of a notorious local criminal under sentence of six years to Joliet prison, and waiting removal thereto on the morrow. The persons implicated in the plot are Arthur Goodpasture, Ida Shells and Georgia Williams. Late last night three sticks of dynamite with fuses and caps were purchased with the intention of being passed into the jail by the Shells woman to Goodpasture, who had repeatedly declared before and since his conviction that he would die before he would go to the penitentiary, having no concern as to the consequences for himself and a dozen other criminals and the sheriff's family, Luckily for all concerned Goodpasture was imprisoned in a cell as a precautionary measure, it being feared that some sort of an attempt at rescue would be made. The jail premises were visited at midnight last night, but the arrangement to pass out through a window a string to which the dynamite was to be attached and hauled up failed. Daylight investigation showed women's footprints around the jail and a

During the afternoon a young man who was in the company of the girls last night and ascertained their plans told the police. The arrest of the girls followed. The dynamite was found at the home of one, and when the prisoners were locked up the Williams girl confessed her complicity in the plot, and added, further, that another attempt would have been made to-night, and, should it have failed, then the Shells girl was to explode the charges from the outside and run the chances of being successful. The excitement was intensified when it came out that the project was even discussed and decided upon of blowing up the courthouse this afternoon dur-ing a session of court while Goodpasture's application for a new trial was under consideration. The conspirators were, how-ever, foiled by the motion being called this forenoon, earlier than anticipated. Goodpasture is the son of a Tennessee Methodist preacher and has been charged with various crimes, with indictments for burglary and other crimes hanging over him supplementary to the one under which he was convicted. He was the head of a desperate band of burglars. At midnight he left under a strong guard and handcuffed to a pal, who also goes for six years. The Shells woman is the flance of Van Meter, the West Virginia train robber sent to Joliet last week for ten years for attempting to rob a passenger train on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad near here last November, when he shot a brakeman who was defending the train. Her connection with the dynamite plot was to avenge the punishment of her lover. She is only seventeen years old and rather pretty.

"SQUEAL" FROM GAMBLERS.

Alleged Organized Effort to "Sandbag" the Pool Rooms.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 10.-There is a great "kick" and "squeal" in horse-race circles and pool rooms in Dallas. The wire from New Orleans has become so hot that it has been dropped in this city. "It came about in this way," said Mr. J. L. Jones. of the Turf Exchange. "The odds that have been sent in from New Orleans have been 'queered' of late, and it appears there is an organized effort to sandbag the pool rooms over the country. We have been mulcted to the tune of \$3,400 in the last ten days, and have decided to discontinue the New Orleans wire for a while. From what I can learn, there are agents of the combine in every town, and they are making a gigantic thing of it. Who the Dallas agent is is a conundrum we would like to solve."

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 10.-Ex-Congressman James Rush Lofland died at his

WORK ON THE TARIFF

What the Senate Committee Is Trying to Accomplish.

When the Bill Is Completed it Will Be as Nearly a Pure Revenue Measure as Possible.

FREE LIST TO BE CURTAILED

And Income Taxes Likely to Be Retained in the Bill.

Bonded Period for Whisky to Be Increased Probably Two Years and the Tax Possibly Raised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The Senate subcommittee engaged on the tariff bill closed a very busy week late this evening, and when the work of the day was concluded, found that it had made sufficient progress to "begin to see daylight in the distance," as one expressed it. The members declined, however, to state when the bill would be in shape for presentation to the full committee. The indications are that they are making every effort to complete it, so as to present it some time next week. Not only the members of the committee, but the experts who are assisting them are putting in extra hours on the bill. The developments of the day indicate that the income tax feature of the bill is to be undisturbed, that the term for whisky in bond will be extended for two years beyond the time at present allowed, and that the free list will be very much curtailed and many of the articles now on this list will be placed on the dutiable list under the ad valorem system. This latter change is to be made in accordance with the committee's plan of making the bill strictly a revenue measure and to avoid the of more information than it possible for the House ways committee to have the bill was before it, and they have been devoting themselves with assiduity to preparing a bill which will meet the revenue requirements, with the end in view of preventing another resort to the bond issue. They find in pursuing this investigation and in view of the possibility of the continuance of the present period of depression that it will be consistent with this purpose to both retain the income tax and to place a duty on sugar. Hence there is little doubt that they have concluded, as far as they have decided upon any course, to allow the tax to remain substantially duty will be added but possibly at not so high a rate as the Louisiana Senators would desire or has heretofore been suggested. It may be anywhere from 34 of a cent to 114 cents per pound on sugar under the 16 Dutch standard. There is some opposition in the subcommittee to any duty whatever on this grade, but the Louisiana Senators are so urgent in their demands that the committee will find it difficult, if a majority were so disposed, to refuse their request. If it should be made to appear after the bill shall have passed the Senate that the bill will provide more revenue than will be necessary, and that the House of Representatives will be dissatisfied with and unwilling to accept it, it can, of course, be amended in conference. Indeed, the Senate committee is taking into consideration the probability of having to make some changes at that stage, and is shaping the bill accordingly. It is so with coal, and while it is understood that the bill, as it

The whisky men are working hard for an extension of the bonded period, and they are likely to succeed. The Kentucky distilling interest is represented here now in the person of Capt. T. H. Sherly, who has enlisted the active co-operation of both Senators Blackburn and Lindsay. They have succeeded in getting the facts, as Captain Sherly and others who are engaged in the same work understand them, before the committee. They show by figures obtained from the Commissioner of internal Revenue that if the present laws continue the bonded period at three years, which is not changed by the Wilson bill as it passed the House, the revenue derived by the government from whisky in bond would be, at 90 cents per gallon, as fixed by the present law, about \$150,000,000, If the bonded period should be extended without an increase of the tax it would be about \$119,090,000, but if the bonded period should be lengthened and the tax increased to \$1 per gallon the tax would still amount, in the aggregate, to \$150,000,000. while, if the tax should be increased to \$1.10 per gallon, even with the borded period ex-tended, the government's income from this source would be about \$150,000,000. The distillers are devoting themselves more particularly to securing an extension of the bonded period than to preventing action on the part of the Senate looking to an increase of the tax. There is still a possibility of a material increase in the rate of the tax, but no figures are given beyond \$1.20 per gallon, with the chances largely in favor of the figure remaining as fixed by the present bill, or that it will not be put above \$1.10, and that whether there is any increase over the Wilson bill or not the bonded period will be extended to five years. The Kentuckians to-day devoted most of their time to the extension of the bonded period which the distillers say, in the present depressed condition of business, is absolutely necessary to them. They represent that there are now 85,000,000 gallons of whisky in bonded warehouses, which must be taken out under the Wilson bill within the next three years, much of it within the next year or two. This, even without the increase of the tax, would be a hardship, and with the increase the burden will that much heavier. Senator Voorhees. chairman of the finance committee, accompanied the Kentucky Senators on their visit to the subcommittee, a fact which is considered as favorable to the extension of the bonded period. He had previously been in conference with some of the representatives of the distilling interest. Senator

will be reported by the subcommittee, will report a duty of 50 cents per ton on coal, it is believed that this will be cut to 30 or

EFFORTS OF WHISKY MEN.

40 cents in conference.

McPherson was also closeted with the subcommittee for a considerable time during The advocates of a duty on iron ore are bringing strong pressure to bear to secure a duty on that article, but have not met as much encouragement as the coal men. The committee finds a difficulty in the way which does not present itself in common with coal. Coal is a simple article, and one action upon that will suffice, whereas, if iron ore is transferred to the dutiable list, the change may necessitate the complete remodeling of the metal schedule. The advocates of duty admit this, but urge that the necessities are strong. The Alabama Senators are understood to be especially urging this change.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Why and How They Are Appointed— Their Reports Seldom Rejected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- From this time on till the tariff bill is sent to President Cleveland for signature or finally defeated there will be a good deal heard about "the conference committee" and "conferences." It isn't every one who knows just what a conference committee is or what duty a conferree is expected to perform or how

The Vice President or President pro tempore appoints the conferrers for the upper. and the Speaker of the House of Repre-

Congress. Each house has three conferrees, and the six constitute "the conference committee." The majority in each house has two and the minority one of the conferrees. The presiding officer in each house selects the conferrees without any direction from the body over which he presides. This action is as much a part of his prerogatives and duties as the selection of committees which have standing jurisdiction over subjects assigned to them. In fact, the selection of confer-rees is more of an arbitrary duty imposed upon the presiding officer of the Senate than the selection of standing committees, as the majority and minority of that body usually agree upon their representation upon standing committees by caucus and through "steering committees." The Speaker of the House is never instructed in the selection of standing or irregular committees, and acts solely upon his own

The selection of a conference committee on the tariff bill is extremely important. It even ranks the importance of the selection of the regular ways and means and finance committees. A conference commit-tee is selected to adjust differences between the two houses. After a bill is adopted by one house it goes to the other. The second body makes amendments and passes the bill, and it goes back to the body originating it for the adoption or rejection of the amendments. If that body refuses to concur in the amendments it so whates and then asks for a conference comstates, and then asks for a conference committee. The differences demanding a conference committee are such as cannot be adjusted by ordinary discussion and negotiation.

Ordinarily the recommendations to each house of its conferrees are adopted. It frequently occurs that in the conference the conferrees of a house recede from the action taken by their house and agree to the action of the other body, when the body they represent has in most emphatic and sometimes unanimous action declined to accept the amendment. Then there is usually a big fight over the action of the conferrees when they report to their body; and occasionally the house declines to accept the recommendation of its conferrees. It is rare, however, that either body overthrows the judgment of its conferrees. It is very frequent, almost the custom, for a body to receive a disagreement from its conferrees after there have been two or three meetings of the conference committee, and then simply order another meeting, another effort to reach an amicable agreement. Sometimes there are weeks of time consumed in trying to instruct the conferrees to recede from or stand firm to their position, and occasionally it becomes necessary to appoint new conferrees, as those already selected are una-ble to reach any agreement. But it is the custom, nine times out of ten, for the house to accept and adopt the action of its conferrees without question.
In the adjustment of differences in a

tariff bill between the two houses the work of the conference committee is important, in that it has not only a great many points of dispute, but they involve great questions. The two houses are usually able to adjust minor differences without a conference. For instance, the House has said by an almost unanimous vote that it will not put any duty on raw sugar, while the Senate, it is stated, will put a duty upon that article. Such a question will have to be adjusted by a conference committee. The House has refused to extend the bonded period for whisky, while the Senate may agree to an extension. This would be an apparently irreconcilable difference, and would have to be adjusted in conference. A new proposition cannot be raised in conference; only existing differences can be considered. That is to say, a conferree cannot propose to change an item agreed upon by the two houses; he cannot change figures which are not in dispute already. It will be useless to appeal to the conference committee for changes in the tariff bill uniess there exist differences of opinion upon the subjects between the two houses. In selecting a conference committee like the one which will have the important work of adjusting differences on the tariff bill the presiding officers will take a Democrat for each house from the South and one from the North, and the minority will suggest a representative Republican, probably one representing a manufacturing section. It is believed that ex-Speaker Reed will be the Republican member on the part of the House and either Senator Aldrich or Senator Allison will represent the Republicans in the upper branch of Congress, while Chairman Wilson will doubtless be the Southern Representative in the House, and Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, representing a manufacturing section in the North, will be the Northern Democrat; and Chairman Voorhees, from the North, and probably Vest or Mills will represent the South in the Senate.

DICTATOR CLEVELAND.

The President Is the Real Leader of the Lower House of Congress. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- It woold seem that men in all stations of life must have some one to control and run them, the same as people must have some one to humbug them. It will be remembered that P. T. Barnum, when upbraided for deceiving the public with sham sections in his show, replied that the people must be humbugged. Even the men who were big enough to win ward, city, township, county, district and, in some instances, State conventions and legislatures and come to Congress, must be managed and humbugged. There is no class of men prominent before the country who are so often swindled and imposed upon and handled to their disadvantage as Congressmen. They are constantly complaining of being buncoed and "done up" by confidence men. But they are in their element when they are being led by a rope

pendant from a ring in their noses. President Cleveland is as thoroughly in command of the Democratic forces in the ever was of a slave company. He not only subjugated two-thirds of his party repre-sentatives in Congress when the bill to repeal the silver purchasing law was brought forward and compelled men to swallow their principles and platform, but he simply coerced a sufficient number of his partisans in the House to defeat amendments to the Wilson tariff bill and secure the adoption of that measure on its final passage. Of course there were a few factious bovines in the herd who ran away from and beyond the lash and got out into the opposition pasture, but they were few and were not needed. Six weeks ago it looked as though there could not be found in the House a dozen Democrats who would vote for any proposition on the Hawaiian question which did not directly condemn the policy of this administration. The President said nothing but sawed wood. He knew that when he wanted an indorsement for his policy he would get it, and that the men who were talking the loudest against him would be the most vigorous in supporting him when he needed their support. Finally, when the tariff bill was out of the way he indicated that it was about time for Congress to give his Hawaiian policy a cordial indorsement. The opposition closed up and was silent. The resolution was brought forward and passed. The Senate judiciary committee caught

the President napping, however, on the Hornblower nomination. The executive evidently had no idea of the enormity of the opposition to his disregard for senatorial courtesy. When he sent in the nomination of Peckham, also for the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, he told his friends in the Senate that it was about time to stop the Democratic foolishness of oppos-ing nominations. It was amusing to see the boisterous opposition bite their nether lips and fall into line. How far he was successful in coercing opposition the second time is already known. It is when a vote is about to be taken in

the House of Representatives that the control of man over man is best shown. Frequently the body of men on one side or the other have no idea how they should vote, or what the policy of their party should be; but their leader knows, the same as the queen bee knows, and indicates to the swarm where it should go when it leaves the hive. There is a moment of silence and eager looking around by the ewes and lambs to see where the bell wether will jump. He finally indicates the policy to be pursued by crying out the aye, or nay, or rising, and then the way is made clear. He has jumped the fence; now the flock follows him without question.

Silver Mines Shutting Down.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 10.-Many silver mines which were reopened after the panic last summer, it being possible to operate them at a small profit with silver at 70 cents, have been running at a loss since silver fell below that point. The owners of such mines are discussing the advisability of closing down again, and it is reported that they will take concerted acers will be seriously hampered, as the low grade ore is essential for fluxing purposes.

Rebuttal Evidence in the Coughlin Ca CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- Rebuttal testimony for the State was resumed to-day in the Coughlin case, Cassius M. Clay, the depot agent at Edgewater, was called to the stand to testify regarding the electric lighting of that village in 1839. He testified that there had been a search light over the door of the lectric-light works, as Frank Bardeen had said, but on cross-examination every session, making appropriations for could not say that the light was there in pensions, for illustration—and makes it the

Carroll L. Riker Wants the Whole Issue of Bonds.

He Bid for the Fifty Millions and Has Brought Suit to Compel the Secretary to Deliver Them.

CARLISLE'S FINANCIAL VIEWS

His Position on the Silver Seigniorage and Bond Questions.

Reply to Questions Put by Members of the House Judiciary Committee at a Secret Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-C. L. Riker, the Chicago man who recently attracted some attention by putting in bids for the \$50,000,. 000 of bonds called for by Secretary Carlisle, this afternoon filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District seeking a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds to him, according to the terms of his bid. The Secretary on receiving the Riker proposals, which were extraordinary, investigated his financial status, and as a result of this inquiry he ignored the Riker proposals.

Mr. Riker's petition, immediately after being filed, was presented to Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District, who withheld it from publication. It is a long document and says that weeks were spent in preparing it. The question of issuing the mandamus is now under consideration, and Justice Bradley will render his decision at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Riker asserts that in case of an adverse decision he will appeal to higher courts. "I would rather be in my shoes to-day than in Secretary Carlisle's, despite all that he has said against me," he said tonight. "Do I look like a crank? I came here on no fool's errand. People say I am a greenhorn for gobbling the whole issue, but I've done it. I've got to vindicate myself and prove that the genus crank belongs to somebody else. Finance is the only thing I ever made a study of in polities. I do not want to make any accusations except under oath in court. I've done business for twenty-five years and never has a suspicion been raised against me, and I am ready to make oath to it and speak on stacks of Bibles. There are ten thousand people who know me, and they never knew a harder worker. People called me a crank when I left for England on Aug. 22, 1874, where I took for sale the first piece of American fresh meat ever landed in a European country for sale. I was termed a crank of the first stripe when I built the first refrigerator warehouse in New York in May, 1874. I made about \$5,000 a week transporting meats to Europe. William G. Ladd, of Brooklyn, was associated with me. I have been interested in a dozen big enterprises, including an unfermented grape-juice plant at Ecopus, N. Y., on the Hudson river. My petition has been examined and passed on by Senators who have committeed themselves to it. There will be music before we get through."

Sovereign Will Try Again. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.-J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, whose headquarters are in this city, arrived from the West to-day. He denied emphatically that there had been any charges made against Mr. Powderly, saying that all such statements are merely newspaper talk, and don't amount

In reference to the injunction suit against Secretary Carlisle to prevent the issuing of bonds, Mr. Sovereign said: "The end is not yet. We intend to make another move in the matter, but have not yet fully decided what we will do. An appeal has been taken in the case, and we intend to push the matter. However, I am not very competent to speak on the subject. Secretary Hayes attended to the matter while I was in another part of the country."
Mr. Sovereign declined to discuss the rumors current that the Knights of Labor as an organization are in need of funds.

CARLISLE QUESTIONED.

The Secretary Before the House Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Carlisle's exact views and policy on financial questions, including silver seigniorage, bonds and finance in general were set forth and simplified in an important document which reached the House committee on judiciary to-day. It is the stenographic report of Mr. Carlisle's secret hearing before the committee some time ago. The testimony of this secret hearing shows that, concerning the coinage of silver seigniorage, Representative Oates asked: "I want to ask you if there is any ob-

jection to the proposition about coining the seigniorage or issuing certificates against

Secretary Carlisle-Well, the effect of that would be that the Secretary of the Treasury would issue silver certificates calling for dollars, I suppose, when there were no dollars behind them, and if they came in for redemption, as they might, the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled, I suppose, to use gold or whatever else he had to redeem them.

Mr. Boatner-Could you not coin the silver and use that? Secretary Carlisle-Yes, in about two years; it would take about that time. Mr. W. A. Stone-Have you not got enough silver to redeem it?

Secretary Carlisle-No, sir; certificates are outstanding against what we have, except about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. Mr. Stone-What would be the objection to issuing certificates on account of the Secretary Carlisle-I was going to state

that if we should issue certificates with nothing behind them but bullion, I think they would be greatly discredited in the Mr. Stone-And in order to keep up the credit you would have to redeem them in

Secretary Carlisle-They would have to be Mr. Stone-If you redeemed them in silver they would be discredited and you would have to redeem them in gold? Secretary Carlisle-They would call for silver dollars, and there are no silver dollars to redeem them.

In answer to a question as to how fast the coinage of the seigniorage could be pushed, Mr. Carlisle said: "If all other coinage was suspended at the mints, I estimate that we could coin about four million silver dollars per month, or \$48,000,000 a

The bond question was treated very elaborately by Mr. Carlisle. His purpose as to using the proceeds of the sale of bonds is sharply set forth in the following colloquy: Mr. Stone--I understand your purpose is simply to sell bonds to redeem United States notes and treasury notes and to use the surplus to replenish the reserve fund? Secretary Carlisle—That is my purpose, but I want to say to you, gentlemen, that the Secretary of the Treasury may be confronted hereafter with a very serious question as to what he will do in the event Congress fails or refuses to make provision to supply the deficiency. Suppose, for instance, Congress passes a law, which it does